#### COMMERCIAL.

#### WEDNESDAY EVE'G, JUNE 24, 1857.

Two arrivals of merchant vessels since our last have imparted a more lively appearance to our harbor and wharves. The schooner Vaquero, from Melbourne, came in Sunday, and the L. P. Foster, from Puget Sound, on Monday. The former has a full cargo of rice, hams, &c., mostly in transitu, destined for San Francisco. The Foster brings the usual assortment of lumber, pickets, &c.; her cargo goes immediately into yard.

Some few heavy transactions in staples have transpired the past week, but general business has been nearly as dull as at our last review.

The most noteworthy feature in trade has been the disposal of a portion of the rice, ex Vaquero, on Tuesday, at prices quoted below; this importation was totally unexpected, but could hardly have occurred at a more favorable time, as the market has been nearly bare for some weeks.

The Fanny Major and Vaquero will both sail for San Francisco the present week. Freight offers freely, and the Major was engaged full some days since-probably 150 tons will be left behind. For several months freight has accumulated here to an extent far beyond the capacity of the vessels at present engaged in the trade to carry; higher rates have been paid for freight by the Fanny Major than we have known for years.

The store of Capt. P. Folger, shipchandler, was closed this afternoon, at the instance of his creditors. We have not heard whether any arrangement for resumption has been made.

RICE-Sales at auction of 10,000 the Patna in gunnies, at 61c. @ 6c, and 40,000 fbs do private, at 6c. We also note small sales of inferior Manila 54c.

SUGAR-Sales of about 25,000 ths No. 1 Koloa, for export per Fanny Major, on private terms, about 9c. The agents of the Chinese plantation at Hilo prefer to ship their sugar and eyrup, to selling in this market.

SALMON-Sales at auction of inferior at \$10,50; best job-

BEET-No demand, and stock heavy; a quantity of Hawaiian goes forward in the Funny Major to try the San Francisco market. COFFEE-We hear of sales of about 29,000 the for the Cali-

fornia market, on private terms. REAL ESTATE-The lot on Nuuanu street, near Hotel, was put up at auction on Tuesday, and withdrawn, the bids falling

short over \$100 of the limits. EXCHANGE-Offering on California at par; Bills on the United States command 1 per cent.

EXCHEQUER BILLS-We hear of the sue of only by the government during the past week at the rate of 12 per cent per month interest. This is above the market rate, which is about 1

#### MELBOURNE MARKETS, MAY 5.

From the Price Current quotations of the Melbourne Age and Journal of Commerce, we make a few quotations, all in sterl-

FLOUR-California brands, £14 @ £15; town mills, £17 @ COFFEE-(Duty paid) Ceylon, per to, 10d. ; Java, 91d. ; Rlo,

SUGAR-Per cwt., £1 18s. @ £2 1s.; crushed, 61d. WOOL-Per fb, good to middling, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 8d. HIDES-Each, sun-dried, 2s. 6d. @ 5s. CIGARS-Manila, No. 2, per M., £2 5 to £2 10s. COALS-Per ton, £1 17s. @ £2 2s.

PRICES OF LABOR-With rations: married couples, without families, £70 @ £80; grooms, £52 @ £60; shepherds, £30 @ £40; blacksmiths, 60s. @ 70s. per week; carpenters, £2 @ £2 5s. per week; rough carpenters, 30s. @ 35s. per week. Without rations: blacksmiths, £5 @ £5 10s. per week; carpenters, 15s. per day; masons, 15s. do.; laborers, 10s. do; able pick and shovel men, 10s. do, and tent accommodation; com-positors, 1s. 6d. per thousand; pressmen, £4 @ £5 per week. FEMALE DOMESTICS—Thorough servants, £30 @ £35 per annum; housemaids, £30 do; laundresses, £35 @ £40. SEAMEN-Able-bodied seamen, for India, or China and home, £5 @7 per month; do coasting, £4 10s. @ £5 10s. do; mates, £8 @ £9 do. cooks and stewards, £5 do.

#### STEILACOOM PRICES CURRENT .- MAY 8, 1856.

| Sugar, No. 1 China, 13@16

16 Crushed white do, -

San Francisco May 15	Paris Mar 20
LATEST DATES, re	ceived at this Office.
Tea, per tb, - 50c@\$1 00	
Corn meal, do - \$6 00	Shingles, \$6 Square timber, per ft, 8@10c
Salmon, per b 1, - \$8 50 Flour, per 100 fb, - \$4 00	Sawed Fir per M \$10 Cedar 12@22
Salt pork, 20	Lumber.
Mutton, 124	Holasses, \$1 00

### Ships Mails.

Provisions.

Beef, fresh, per tb,

For San Francisco, per Fanny Major, on the 25th. Also by the Vaquero on the 27th. For Lahaina, per Kamoi, to-day, For Kons, Hawaii, per Kekauluohi, on Tuesday.

Panama, N. G. - - April 30 | Hongkong - - " 15 New York - - - April 20 | Melbourne, N. S. W., May 6

London - - - - April 1 Tahiti - - - - Mar 24

# PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

# APRIVALS.

June 19-Am wh sh Polar Star, Weeks, 180 sp, 350 wh, 3600 lb

19-Sch Sally, from Hilo 21—Am sch Vaquero, Newell, 43 ds fm Melbourne. 21—Schrs Kekauluohi and Haalilio, fm Kona, Hawaii. 21-Sloop Laanui, Adams, fm Wialua. 23-Am sch L. P. Foster, Moore, fm Puget Sound, wil cargo lumber to Hackfeld & Co.

The Telegraph reports several schooners in sight beyon Diamond Head, as we go to press.

# DEPARTURES.

June 18--Sch Hamoi, Chadwick, for Lahaina. 18-Sch East Mani, for Melokat. 20-Sch Sally, for Hilo via Lahaina 22-Sch Warwick, for Lahaina. 25-Sch Mary, for Kawaihae. 24-Sloop Lannui, for Lannina 24-Sch John Young, for Kauat.

# MEMORANDA.

The Vaquero reports the ship Eti Whitney to leave Bydney about May 1, with a cango of sheep for Honolulu. She may be dally expected. KEALAKEKUA, HAWAII, June 1, 1857.

The French ship Espedon, Homout, 5 months from Havre, arrived here Jan. 7, clean. Sailed again on the 15th for the Arc-Yours, &c., The schooners Excel and Maria are undergoing repairs, and

will be able to resume their routes early next week. Two Kauai mail-bags were put on board the Maria, June 16, by mistake, directed "per Kinoole," and no Lahaina and Kawaihae mails. It is supposed the latter were put on board

#### the Kinoole and taken to Kauai. VESSELS IN PORT.-JUNE 25.

H: I. M. Corvette Eurydice, Pichon. British bark Gambia. Bark Fanny Major, Lawton. Ship John Marshall, Pendleton. American sch L. P. Foster, Moore, discharging. Am sch Vaquero, Newell, for San Francisco soon.

# Consters in Port.

Sch Kamoi, Chadwick. Sch Manuokawai, Beckley, repairing. Schr Excel, Antonio, repairing. Sch Maria, Molteno, repairing. Haalilio, for Hawaii. Kekauluohi, Pole, for do.

# INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

For Lahaina-Per Maria, June 16-4 bxs tobacco, 2 horses sheep, 12 bxs soap, 3500 feet imber, 75 empty casks, 24 pkgs mdse, 4 large salting tubs, 28 native passengers. FROM LAHAINA-Per Maria, June 22-20 bbls Irish potatoes, 4 boxes grapes, 33 bullock hides, 20 cords firewood, 1 horse, pigs, 3 boxes tea; 15 native passengers.

FROM KAHULUI-per Lannui, June 22-100 sheep, landed at FROM HILO—per Sally, June 20—32 bales pulu, 19 bags pia, 2 do coffee, 400 goat skins, 4 casks kukui oil, 3 bales fungus, 12; tons of ava for Government

FOR LAHAINA-per Moi, June 18-1500 feet lumber, 5 cases FROM LAHAINA—per Moi, June 22—2 horses and 2 hogs.
FROM KAWAIHAE—per Mary, June 18th—52 head cattle, 3 calves, 12 sheep, 13 bbls potatoes, 1 pig, 294 hides, 8 bales wool.
FOR KAWAIHAE—per Mary, June 9—5 horses, 1 house frame,

# PASSENGERS.

30 native passengers.

FROM MELBOURNE-Per Vaquero-Jas Thomas, P Perryan, Mrs Bardwell, C E Williams, wife and 2 children, E Cason, Mrs G L Hanilin, C W Wilson, L Cohen, Ernest Wagner, P Post, H Gauntlett, wife and 3 children, Thos Young, Amos Pabler, Wm Donald, F Helmia, D Healy, E Fitzpatrick, James Manon, P Crandle, Joseph Kelly, A Patterson, John Owens, J Hutchinson, John Lewis, Wm Harris.

FROM COLUMBIA RIVER-per L. P. Foster-Mrs. Moore and

#### PASSENGERS.

For KAWAIHAE-per Mary, June 9-Geo Risely, Wm Probert. For Lahaina—per Maria, June 16—J H Cole.
For Lahaina—per Moi. June .8—O B Merrill, Hon. John Ii,
Wm Webster, P Folger, H Turton. From Kawaihae-per Mary, June 18th-Mr Heuston, Mrs Webster, and 8 deck passengers.
From Lahaina-per Moi, June 22d-P Folger, Mrs J Waterhouse and son, and 15 native passengers. From Lahaina-per Marie, June 2?-Capt J Makee, Mr

#### IMPORTS.

FROM MELBOURNE-per Vaquero-1,753 bags rice, 275 bbls hams, 10 cases merchandise, 100 firkins butter, 1 box gold dust. FROM TEXALET-per sch L. P. Foster-33,456 ft flooring lum ber, 3,132 ft planed lumber, 107,409 ft rough boards and joists. 12! M shingles, 7,775 four-feet pickets, 95 bbls flour, 75 boxes

Vessels Experted from Foreign Ports. Ship Eli Whitney, from Sydney, New South Wales, with car-

to touch here in a few days. Am bark Yankee, Smith, from San Francisco due July 10. American ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvren, left Boston for Honolulu, April 1, with cargo of merchandise to B. W. Field.

A ship from Puget Sound, bound to Sydeey, may be expected

American ships John Gilpin and Fortuna were advertised to leave Boston in May for Hon lulu direct. A vessel is shortly expected from Manila, or some China port but we cannot learn definitely in regard to it. Sch Julius Pringle, ----, master, to sail from San Francisco

in May. Due daily. Clipper ship Kamehameha IV, Garry, to sail from Liverpool April 20, with merchandise to R. C. Janion. Brig John Dunlap, Cooke, will be due from Christmas Island about July 1.

Ham brig Hero, Moeller, from Sydney, may be looked for from Sydney by July 1. Haw brig Advance, Collins, may be looked for from Columbia River about June 30. Am brigantine Morning Star will be due from Marquesas via Hilo about July 1.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATERDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

which was on Thad'y.  Mean height of the	Mean temperature.	Relow the navirage of 5 years.	Highest temperature which was Tursd'y	Lowest temperature, which was Friday.	Direction of Winds.	Quantity of Rain fallen.	Dew point on Wed'y
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The dew point was not obtained, it being difficult to procure i in calm weather, with the available just oments.

### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

There is no subject of greater interest to every eitizen who desires the prosperity of the State than that of popular education; and especially is it so to those who have never had the advantages of a common school or academic education, but have drawn their knowledge from the sparks of the anvil or from the furrows of the plow, and perhaps only after the stamp of manhood has been fixed on their foreheads. These know from experience the value of the gift which the State may provide for its children, and these will ever guard jealously whatever privileges may be conceded to the rising generation.

Thanks to the liberality of a generous American public, to the long and patient labors of American Missionaries, and to the judicious aid and co-operation of the chiefs of this group, a system of popular education for the native race has been introduced and maintained in our kingdom, to whose benefits every native is entitled, no matter how poor he may be. If advantage is not taken of the free education offered by the State to every native, there is no excuse but his own indifference.

We are far from maintaining that all has been done which can be towards establishing a thorough system of education for the native race. There is much wanting, especially in the education of native females. But of this we shall speak in a future number. We wish more especially now to call public attention to the unfortunate condition of schools in Honolulu and the want of a good school here for boys. We say it with shame that there is not now existing here any school for foreign lads over ten years of age, and this want is becoming so seriously felt that some remedy must be sought for it.

The history of our Honolulu schools for the past few years is a very curious one, and if truthfully told would show that the foreign community here are most remarkally patient. A few years completion of the building known as the Koval School. An excellent schoolmaster, Mr. E. C. Beckwith, was invited to preside over it, and the school went on well for two or three years, and was apparently all that could be desired-a good select school, where the first academic education was furnished for all classes of our foreign children. Our young men and young women of all ages could there assemble and receive the best of training. It was just the school which had long been needed for Honolulu. Besides this there was the Punahou School, under the charge of Rev. D. Dole, but its exclusive character debarred all applicants from its privileges, unless they were "after the most straitest sect," connected with the mission. It is true that soon after this the exclusive character of this school was somewhat broken up, but it did not become a school for the children of foreign residents in Honolulu. There was also the charity town school and private schools for small children, all conducted with more or less ability. These schools continued with satisfaction till about the spring of 1855, and the wants of our growing foreign community appeared to be amply met.

Suddenly, we find a change taking place; the town, the people and their wants have advanced a half century. Some magi announce to us that we need and must have a college, and lo! in the hazy future we see the classic walls of an Aladdin University rising to meet the demand. No sooner is the scheme announced than a strange restlessness takes possession of the guardians of our schools, and the march of progress, ave, enterprise, if you please, overturns the well-adapted programme of the Royal School, leaves its deserted rooms to a long "vacation," and banishes from Punahou a tried teacher whose years of patient toil demanded at least a decent respect. These sacrifices made, it was coolly announced that we had a college, where the highest education could be given. The Royal School was closed for a time, and Mr. Dole, who for years had had the charge of the Punahou School, and whose

faithful labors will have a lasting temporal if not eternal blessing on each of his pupils, was left to stray to Kauai to earn his bread as best he could. The dissatisfaction with Mr. D. as a teacher, and which led to his ejectment, when traced to its source, will be found to have existed only in a few of his pupils, who deemed his treatment too strict for their personal comfort.

The Royal School, after a few months, was revived, under the management of its present accomplished teacher. It is now, however, nothing more than an Anglo-Hawaiian school, and if one or two foreign children attend it, it is because forced to do so from necessity. Foreigners will not send their children to associate with natives, not because they are any better, but because they do not wish them to acquire native habits and phrases. There is also the Town School, which is well conducted and is now what it has always been a charity school. A small school for boys is also kept by Capt. Smith, for teaching navigation,

We are then, as we said before, without any select school for boys. Even the Punahou College, after its spasmodic existence of a few months, was suspended and its scholars scattered to and fro. What is needed now is a good select school here in town. Parents living here do not wish to send their children to board at Punahou, distant two miles, and very few can afford to keep horses solely for the use of their boys, even if that school is successfully re-established. We see about the town lads whose parents, in the absence of any school, find it difficult to keep them employed. We see them becoming educated in the streets, amid vice and wretchedness. their moral and intellectual culture neglected and their childish impulses becoming vitiated, which with proper training might at least receive a different course.

The reasons which have led to the change in the Royal School and to the consequent present chaotic state of our town schools are not easily given. Whatever they are they appear to have been selish and injudic bus. The opening of a college here at the time it was commenced, was premature, however much it may eventually be demanded. A good academy, open to all foreign children, such as was the Royal School or Punahou School in 1853, was all that was needed. They supplied the wants of the town and also of the foreigners on the other islands, and gave a good academic education to their pupils. The very few who desire a collegiate education, are able and will in many cases continue to send their children to the United States to finish their course of learning.

Whether the Punahou College was created and is maintained more as an object of favoritism and as a gift attaching to the Department of Public Instruction, as is generally believed, is a question on which some curious developments might be elicited. We do not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of its success or revival, but at present it is very doubtful whether it will be revived as a college. And are the public of Honolulu and of the islands to be deprived of the advantages of an academical school till this doubtful problem is solved, which may be one or two years. We trust not. Here exists a necessity, let the public come forward and act. There has heretofore been too much dependence on the government, too much following the leadings of the Department of Public Instruction in all matters of education.

We see no good reason why a school can not be opened here within ten days. A room can be procured and efficient teachers are on the spot, perhaps not approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, but approved by the public who have quite as much to say in the matter. And scholars enough are in waiting to ensure success, provided there is some union or system in the matter. This subject is of sufficient importance to receive some decided and immediate public action. Perhaps a meeting of those interested should be called to take steps in the matter.

# Address on the Punahou College.

Pursuant to previous notice, Mr. Armstrong addressed a meeting at the Session Roam of the Fort street Church on Thursday evening last, on the subject of the Oahu College in connection with his insince we had a great flourish of trumpets on the tended visit to the United States. He said he had thought it would be proper to make a public statement in regard to the present situation and future prospects of the institution and the object which he had in view. He had not prepared a written address, but would simply lay the facts before the audience.

> The project of a college on these islands had grown out of the Punahou school, which was established in 1841 and was carried on for some fourteen years as an institution for the education of the children of the Missionaries of the American Board at these islands. In 1847 or 1848, this school was thrown open to the public at large, and it was not long thereafter that the want of a still higher educational establishment became apparent. This want was well known to the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M., who, in view of the gradual withdrawal of their active direction in the benevolent enterprises of the Sandwich Islands, proposed and subsequently (in 1848) effected a transfer of the property of the Punahou school, amounting to some \$30,000 in value, to a Board of Trustees here, in order that it might be erected into a Hawaiian college, not especially designed for any particular class, but to be a national institution where any man's children could be educated liberally. To carry out this idea it was necessary that the college should be endowed sufficiently to support three or four permanent professorships, for which some six thousand dollars per annum would be required. It was therefore desired to raise the sum of \$50,000, to be placed out at interest either here or in the United States. The Hawaiian Government had pledged \$10,000 towards this sum and the A. B. C. F. M. \$5,000, and it was proposed to raise \$35,000 in the United States to make up the amount. The Prudential Committee of the Board had written a very urgent letter to Mr. Armstrong, an extract from which he read, desiring him to visit the United States in person to solicit subscriptions, in addition to Mr. Beckwith, the President of the College, who was already in that country. Mr. Armstrong also read a resolution of the Hawaiian Board of Education, sanctioning his proposed visit and its object, and stated that His Majesty had granted him leave of absence from his post as President of the Board of Education, and given him a letter of credence and instructions. Mr. Armstrong said he felt it to be a duty to undertake this work. He knew that men been found.

were not easily interested in an object like this, which promised them no pecuniary profit, but he trusted in God and looked up for assistance. An institution of the kind was greatly needed here, to train up on the spot, by mental discipline, the men who are to become the leading minds in this community when the present generation has passed away-who are to fill the pulpits and teach the schools-who are to fill important positions in government, and who are to go out hence as heralds of knowledge to the nations in this ocean yet in darkness.

A contribution of \$500 will secure to the donor a scholarship, or a perpetual privilege of sending one

Mr. Armstrong stated at some length the kinds and courses of study intended to be pursued and the rules adopted for the general government of the institution, but our limits will not permit of a more extended re-

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CLOSE OF VOLUME I .- This number closes the first volume of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. The paper will hereafter be issued on a larger sheet, affording more reading matter as well as more room for advertisements. It will also be improved in other respects. We have already received from the other islands, a number of new names not before on our list. Subscribers, we trust, will be prompt in renewing their subscriptions. The outlay for conducting this paper is heavy, amounting to between \$500 and \$600 per month; but with the liberal patronage received during the past year, its permanent continuance will be placed beyond a doubt.

FROM AUSTRALIA .- The Vaquero arrived on Sunday last from Melbourne. We are indebted to Capt. Newell for Melbourne dates to May 6. Trade of all kinds was brisk and prices of merchandize low. For a few quotations, see our commercial column. The gold fields, from the accounts in the papers, appear to yield as largely as ever. The papers are mostly filled with local political articles. The Vaquero would have brought a much larger number of passengers for California, but the colonia! laws restricted the vessel to the number she brought.

KAUAL -- A correspondent, under date of Libue, June 13, writes: "We have just closed a tedious term of the Circuit Court, a report of which I presame the Clerk will furnish in due time. We have fine growing weather and irrigation works like charm. The rust which we at one time feared was going to do us much damage has almost entirely disappeared from the cane. We are able to irrigate well 160 acres of cane once in two weeks, which ought to tell something towards a good crop."

HIS MATESTY'S SUMMER RESIDENCE .- The late residence of Capt. Makee, in Nuuanu Valley, since its purchase by the King, has undergone extensive repair, and every thing in and around the premises wears a charming appearance. The garden and grounds have been placed under charge of Mr. Holstein. We notice that Mr. Young's country seat, just opposite the King's, has also undergone considerable changes. During the dry summer months these are pleasant retreats.

HAWAHAN BEEF .- We are requested to contradict the statement in the last Polynesian "that fine beef, packed by Messrs. Spencer & Louzada of Waimea, will be sent on to San Francisco by the Fanny Major." Messrs. Spencer & Louzada's beef being of a superior quality and well put up, we suppose that it will improve by the fall and command, as it did last season, a sale beyond their ability to supply

THE NUUANU PALL.-The Government have recently taken up the improvement of this road, for which a distinct appropriation of \$2000, was made by the Legislature. For the past week, two or three foreign and about twenty native laborers have been at work on it, and in about four weeks more it will be placed in better condition than it has even been yet. The work was begun, we are informed, only after a formal petition from the inhabitants of Koolau.

FROM PUGET SOUND .- The brig L. P. Foster arrived on Tuesday last from Teekalet. We are obliged to Capt. Moore for a file of the Washington Republican, a well conducted spirited paper recently started at Steilacoom, Washington Territory. Our papers are to May 15, but we find little of interest for our readers here besides the market quotations in another column.

ANOTHER OF THE MAMMOTES .- Mr. Frank Manin sent up a noble specimen of white watermelou, a few days since from his ranch at Waianae. It was slung on a horse's back, but unfortunately slipped out of the net in which it was enclosed for the journey, under the horse's heels, who gave it a kick and ran. As near as we can learn (for it had not been measured,) the melon was about three feet in length, weighing some forty lbs. This white variety of watermelon will become a favorite fruit in gardens. We received one a few weeks since from Kauai, and these wishing seeds can have them. Mr. Manini also brought up, from Waianae a couple of large apples, about nine inches round from an imported Oregon tree about two years old, growing on his premises, which promises to yield well. It is filled with fruit not yet ripe. Apples will certainly thrive here, and we hope to see a further importation of choice fruit.

THE VOLCANO, on Hawaii, appears to be restless again. A correspondent at Lahaina, writes, June 22: "Last night it was very light in the direction of Hawaii, from 8 o'clock during the night. At 10 o'clock, it was very plainly to be seen, and although cloudy at one time it was nearly as light as when the moon is half full."

ORANGES .- The crop at Kona, Hawaii, a correspondent informs us, will not equal last years. pretty full last season. Two of them yielded 5200 oranges, but this year will not turn out 1000, and the same falling off in the yield is noticed in North and South Kona. On Kauai the orange crop will be a good yield.

LUMBER.-The lumber trade with the natives is steadily increasing, and is showing itself in the improved character of the native houses erected all over this island. We understand that more than half of the jobbing at the lumber yards, in town is to natives, who generally pay cash in their purchases. So long as the price of lumber is low, they will build their houses, at least the body of the house, of wood in preference to grass.

STOLEN .- The sum of \$130, belonging to the Mission Children's Society, was stolen from the sleeping room of Mr. A. F. Judd, treasurer of the society. on the evening of Sabbath last, while the family were absent at church. The theft is supposed to have been committed by a chinaman, but no evidence has vet

The puzzle given in the last number of the Commercial, of planting ten trees in five rows, so as to have four trees in each row, has been answered by several different persons. The figure drawn from the points where the trees are planted, forms a star with five points. The center of the figure consists of an equi lateral pentagon. "Kitty Clover" hands in the following for solution:

Thou art desired by one thou dost love, To plant for her an orange grove. This simple grove thou must compose, Of 19 trees in 9 straight rows; In every row five trees to place, Or never more to see her face.

BENEFIT .- Our old friend and fellow typo, Cart Sea, has been tendered a benefit by a number of his friends, at the Royal Hawaiian during next week He has the advantage of most of his townsmen in being jack at all trades, one of the most valuable qualifications a man can have in this part of the world. Besides being an amateur in the Thespian art, a disciple of Faust, and a skillful floursher of the "hammer," he has, we believe, sat once or twice on the "editorial tripod," and made types talk. The benefit will take place about Wednesday next, as near as we can learn.

> [Correspondence of the Pacific Com. Advertiser.] S. Kona, Hawaii, June 8th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR :- Allow me through the medium of the Advertiser to ask a few plain questions for the benefit of those whom it may concern viz : the arbiters of justice on Hawaii.

Can natives enter a foreigner's land with guns. come around his house in the night or in the day time without his permission and against his known wishes under any pretence whatever? Can they moreover carry away a large stray hog which they have shot on the land, bid defiance to the claims of he owner and the natives planting on the land, whose property has been destroyed by hogs (this one in particular,) and threaten also the luna, with law for complaining of the trespass? Does a stray hog in such a case belong to the land on which it is hunted and killed or does it belong to the trespassers, who have nothing to do with the land, and were in no difficulty from hogs?

If in such a case the foreigner after trying ever other method in vain applies to the law for redress is justice meted out to him fairly by putting him in for the costs of Court? and if from this decision of the native magistrate, he appeals with confidence to a Judge of the Circuit Court, can it to possible that law and evidence only, influenced the Court in confirming the decision of the lower one-a decision which leaves the foreigner defenceless on his own property surrounded by natives, many of whom have little faith in doing right and less in being honest, The worthy Circuit Judge of the third district stated that a stray hog was a public nuisance, but he ought to have added that lawless men are a far greater and more dangerous nuisance. A stray hog, if known as such can be summarily deaft with by the owner of the land or by the persons planting on it, but how are lawless men to be dealt with who set at defiance the rights of property and whose conduct has received the sanction of the Courts of law-are the owners of land in such cases reduced to the alternative like the Indians of North America of fighting for their hunting grounds?

Who is the public benefactor the officer of justice, who when he succeeds in capturing a thief places him in confinement and returns the money to the owner or the mean dishonest wretch, who stealthily pursues the thief, gets the money from him and pockets it himself? Perhaps these inquires publicly made may elicit a reply from the proper quarter, and if the decision can be cleared up and satisfactorily explained on any principles of justice or according to law, I shall have nothing more to say.

A RESIDENT IN KONA HAWAII.

MR. EDITOR :- The recent judicial and ministerial appointments forcibly draw attention to the fact, that the duties of the guardianship of the public purse are still supposed to be vicariously performed by a gentleman, the whole of whose time should be devoted to another department. And the patient public have not yet received from the powers that be, the slightest intimation whether the gap in the ministerial ranks is to be filled or not.

Whatever the intentions of our rulers may be, the government of the country is unconstitutionally administered. It is a most remarkable circumstance, and it may be equally honorable to the Cabinet and fortunate for the public that whereas, in more ancient communities than ours, it is found necessary so jualously to guard the strong box as not to allow it to be opened except on the authority of an officer specially appointed to see that no improper drafts are made on its keeper, here, so pure is the executive, so able and considerate for the public pocket, that it is not considered requisite to fill the one office of guardian created by the Constitution.

But let us take a glance at the constituent elements of the existing executive. They consist of but two: first, a prince, young, ingenuous, unsuspicious, but who is amongst the foremost of his race in intellectual acquirements; and second, an elderly gentleman, fully competent to take care of his own interests, active for his years, industrious in his habits, for his office door is seen to be open at an early hour every day, not excepting at times the Sabbath, patronizing in his demeanor to most small people who do not, like himself, rejoice in office, and noisily but laboriously facetious after his own fashion, as though he wished to conceal his profound diplomatic abilities under the appearance of intense animal spirits.

But to return to our muttons. The public has a right to know the reason why the vacancy in the Department of Finance is not filled. Its interest requires that an incumbent should be appointed to the office created by the constitution to watch over its pecuniary interests. We have amongst us good men and true-men of tried ability and unimpeachable Several trees have been examined, all of which borce integrity, some one of whom could surely be prevailed upon to don the ministerial mantle. Why then is the selection not made-why is the public not certified that it is not, the intention of the ministry to trifle with the public service? Can it be that our Island Talleyrand, has some secret agent whose services he designs to reward at the proper time with the fat spoils of office-or is the vacancy to remain unfilled for fear the great man's glories should be eclipsed-EXCHEQUER. or what in earth is the reason.

"A Healthy State of Commerce." DEAR SIR :- Lest the readers of the Polynesian might be misled by an article in last weeks paper, showing the "balance of trade against us" to be only \$12,741 30-we would state for the benefit of those who read the article in haste and did not stop to calculate and figure upon the astonishing result, that there is a slight mistake of only \$100,000 00, say

one hundred thousand dollars. Presuming that the mistake will be discovered and rectified before the issue of another paper, we would merely call attention to the error and hope such gross carelessness won't occur again. Yours